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Glendale Flower and Water Gardens

M. I. STOLER

1260 JUSTIN AVE., GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA

Lotus Water Lilies Aquatic Plants Fancy Gold Fish Scavengers Fish Food

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Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
1260 Justin Ave., Glendale, California

Tropical Nymphaea Daubeniana

California sunshine and the long months of warmth make outstanding healthy plants and bulbs.

Tropical Water Lilies

August Koch—This lily belongs to the same group as Dauben, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Panama-Pacific, all being viviparous (by this is meant the peculiar characteristic of producing young plants upon the surface of the leaf). The flowers are 7 to 8 inches in diameter and open for four to six days. The sepals are purplish lilac and the petals pale wistaria-violet. (Ridgeway color chart). Foliage strong and attractive.

Col. Lindberg—A variety with large sky-blue flowers which are borne on tall graceful stems with a beautiful yellow center and blossoms profusely. Very sweetly scented.

Daubeniana—This variety is of European origin, and is remarkable in that young plants spring from the upper surface of the leaves, over the point where the leaves join the stem. As the plants increase in size the old leaf dies and they become separate individual plants, and with proper treatment attain a good size. The color of the flowers is a very light blue, delicately scented and attaining a good size.

General Pershing—This variety is the finest and largest of all the rose, day blooming tropical lilies. The buds are dark green striped with purple. The flowers are very large and sweetly scented. A very free bloomer. Admired by hundreds.

Marmarata—One of the most admired tropical lilies in our garden. We would say the largest flowering variety with beautiful orchid-blue, sweetly scented flowers and blooms profusely; very similar to Mrs. Ed. Whitaker, only larger.

Mrs. C. W. Ward—A most charming variety with petals of rich, pink illumined by a mass of golden stamens. Flowers are borne well out of the water, with the profusion of the Gracilis type from which it is a descendant. Very fine.

Mrs. Ed. Whitaker—One of the largest and most striking of the day-blooming Tropical Lilies, obtained by crossing Ovalifolia with Castaliflora. The blooms are frequently over a foot in diameter and are produced in quantity. The color is orchid-blue, which becomes paler as the bloom ages. Petals slightly rounded at the tips and quite numerous. Good as a cut flower.

Mrs. Geo. H. Pring—A new and novel type that produces numbers of large, fragrant, white flowers with pointed petals. Very attractive among the pinks and blues in a pond and excellent when used alone in a formal setting. It is the counterpart of the Mrs. Whitaker in pure white. Petals broader at the base and more pointed at the tip. Has been known to produce 13-inch flowers, but like the Whitaker, will also bloom in very small quarters. Should be in every water garden.

Panama-Pacific—This variety was produced by the late William Tricker. It is everblooming, viviparous, strong-growing and free-flowering. The buds, as they come out of the water, are bronzy green, spotted with a reddish brown, opening rich, rosy, red, which is quite pronounced in the full sun. When fully opened, the predominant color is reddish purple and the stamens are yellow. This is a new and distinct color in Water Lilies and it has a marvelous perfume.

Tropical Nymphaea Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania—A most beautiful water lily of great merit; the flowers are large in size and of a rich azure blue. A free and continuous bloomer. One of the best lilies for cutting, and is absolutely one of the most fragrant. Large foliage. We cannot give enough praise to this lily as it is absolutely one of the finest lilies grown.

William Stone—Star-shaped purple flowers, 5 to 7 inches in diameter, borne on tall stems above the water. The flowers are very beautiful and last a long time when cut. The under surface of the leaves is flushed with violet, the margins prettily scalloped. One of the freest bloomers.

Zanzibarensis Azurea—Beautiful clear azure blue flowers standing well out of the water; very free bloomer and quite hardy; exceedingly fragrant and one that you will like.

Zanzibarensis Purpurea—One of the best of the day blooming varieties. Rich blue purple flowers produced on long stems. A free and continuous bloomer; flowers keep at least three days after cutting.

Tropical Nymphaea General Pershing

Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
1260 Justin Ave., Glendale, California

All pictures in this Catalogue taken by C. C. Stoler and are of ponds located on our property and of lilies grown by us.

Tropical Nymphaea
Panama-Pacific

We ship only fine large tubers grown in California's wonderful climate.

Zanzibarensis Rosea -- A variety that always pleases; a very fine pink and attains good size, splendid for cutting; will produce easily 30 blooms a year; stands well out of the water; exceedingly fragrant.

Zanzibarensis Rubra—Plant this variety and you will always be delighted; bright rosy-crimson flowers, very fragrant and free blooming, about 40 blossoms per year; multiplies profusely. One of the most hardy tropicals.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT TROPICAL WATER LILIES

These many colored, gorgeous blossoms which are admired by everyone, grow very easily. For the best results place 2 inches of well rotted cow fertilizer over the entire bottom of the pool. Then 4 inches of garden soil, either sandy or heavy; dampen and tamp down hard, after which spread ½ inch of plaster sand over the top in order to hold the dirt and fertilizer in place. This is known as wild planting. The pool is now ready to plant.

Tropical lilies may be planted as close as 12 inches with good results.

If boxes are used two lilies may be planted in a box 18x18 inches by 10 inches deep; place 4 inches of fertilizer on the bottom, then 5 inches of soil and 1 inch of sand. Lilies planted in boxes should be re-planted each year. But when planted wild, fertilizer and dirt is usually good for five years.

When planting the lily bulbs first dig holes in the dirt and fertilizer. Then plant the bulbs, covering them well so that only the top of the crown where the leaves and buds are attached is just showing.

A few rocks placed firmly very close to the crown will help to keep the bulbs in place until the root system is started.

The size of the blossoms is controlled by the fertilizer so if they seem smaller the second year, in a pool that is planted wild, blood meal dissolved in water may be poured into the pool near the lilies. Do not use more than one pound for a pool approximately 9x9 feet and this should only be done in July, August and September. We have never found this to harm the fish.

After the pool is planted a burlap sack should be placed in a corner on top of which place a shallow pan, put the garden hose in this pan and turn the water on slowly, allowing plenty of time to fill the pool. If it is a hot day cover the water lilies and plants with wet paper until the pool is filled in order that they will not be burned by the sun.

A whirling sprinkler turned on near the pool at least once a day, preferably in the evening, will help to clear the pool.

Tropical water lilies are usually not damaged by ½ inch of ice on top of the pool, providing that it lasts no longer than forty-eight hours.

The size of tropical lily bulbs has nothing to do with the quality and size of the flowers.
Bulbs the size of a ten-cent piece will produce flowers 8 to 10 inches across the first year.

Tropical water lilies are all very fine for cutting, usually lasting for three days, and their fragrance is most alluring.

Tropical Nymphaea Mrs. Geo. H. Pring

Day-Blooming Tropical Nymphaea Mrs. Ed. Whitaker

Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
1260 Justin Ave., Glendale, California

Egyptian and American Lotus or Nelumbium

Egyptian Water Garden . . . Egyptian Sacred Lotus . . . Speciosum

Egyptian Lotus—(Nelumbium Speciosum). (Pink). An excellent variety, very hardy and free growing. The blossoms are very attractive in their pink and white coloring, and possess a haunting fragrance. Originated in India and taken to the Valley of the Nile where it became the sacred flower of the ancient Egyptians.

American Lotus — (Nelumbium Lutea). (Yellow). Sometimes called the Water Chinquapin in parts of this country where it grows in the wild. The rich yellow flowers frequently attain a diameter of 8 to 10 inches. This certainly is a very hardy and robust grower. We do not hesitate to recommend this fine variety.

American Lotus (Nelumbium Lutea)

How to Plant and Raise Them

In describing this plant we must not lose sight of the wonderful green leaves and the strange seed pods which are as mysterious and fascinating as the flowers and which rise from one to four feet out of the water.

It is the consensus of opinion among most people that the lotus is hard to grow. This is a mistaken idea, because if the bulbs are properly planted and they have crowns, they grow very profusely.

When building a pond for lotus you can make it just about any depth you wish. The lotus are grown in our garden in dephs of water ranging from six inches to three feet.

We usually like a pond which is irregular in shape and sloping from the sides to a depth of 18 inches in the middle. This gives a chance to all water plants that you place in your pond.

After the pond is built and ready for planting, place three inches of well-rotted cow fertilizer over the entire bottom; then three or four inches of garden soil over this; level off and pack down well with anything available; then spread clean plaster sand completely over the soil. You are now ready for planting.

The crown should be placed up, with the bulb lying horizontal when planting because from this comes the new joint or runner and the perpendicular leaves and stems for the flowers.

If the crown is ever broken off the bulb is worthless. You may plant the bulbs any distance apart you wish; however, about two feet is preferable. For the best results place the bulbs under approximately three inches of soil and fertilizer.

After the planting is completed, place an ordinary cake pan with turned up sides in the pond and place the garden hose inside and turn on the water very slowly. When the pond is filled it should be clear as a crystal.

If this method of planting is followed, fish and water snails may be placed in the pond immediately as all impurities that may be in the cement are counteracted by the dirt and fertilizer.

Until the growth is well established it is well to let a sprinkler that throws large drops of water, spray over the pond once a day, preferably in the evening or early morning.

The second and third year you will find the growth and the flowers much more beautiful than the first year.

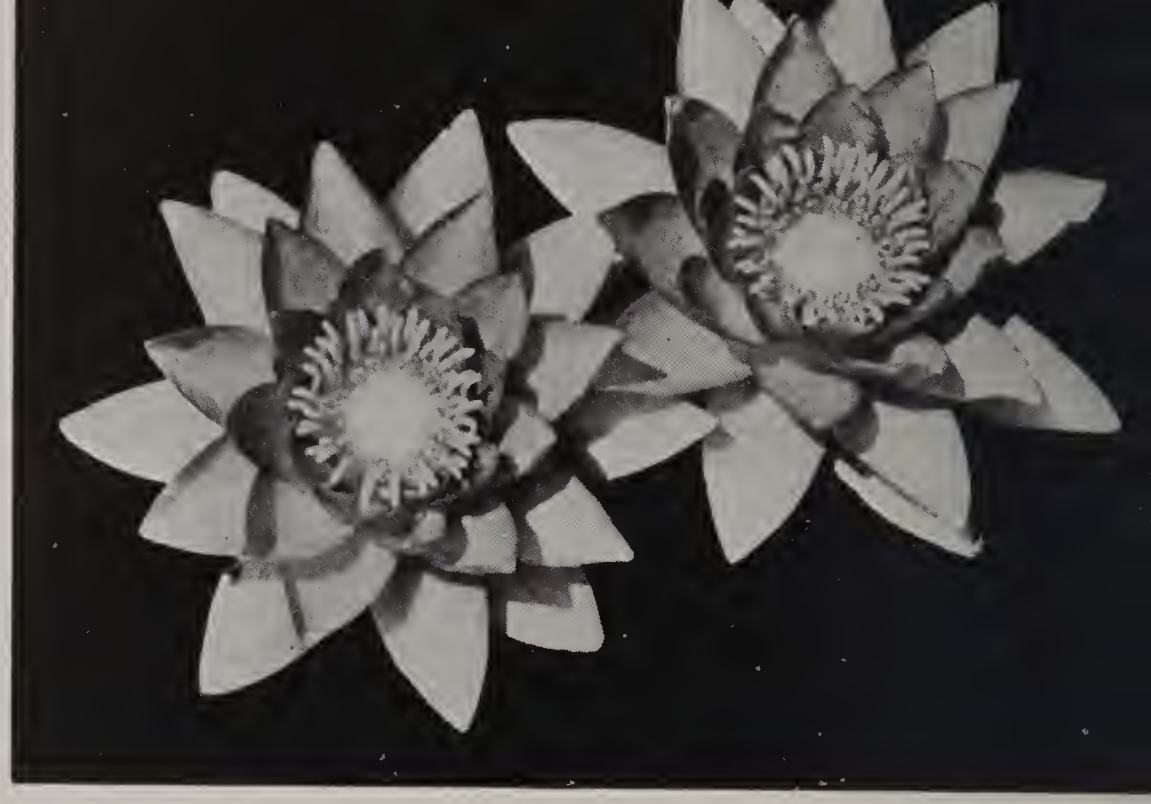
Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
1260 Justin Ave., Glendale, California

Hardy Water Lilies

Alba Candidissima—A vigorous and desirable variety, is an early and free bloomer with flowers of good size and pure white with fine large deep green foliage.

Attraction—This lily frequently produces blooms 8 inches across under favorable conditions of sunlight and soil. Its beauty of color is, however, its proudest boast. The petals are garnet red tipped with rose flecked white. Its sepals are almost white with faint rose streaks. As the blossom ages, the color becomes a rich, deep red with garnet-streaked sepals. Its stamens are of a rich mahogany tipped with yellow. No words can justly describe the splendor of this variety.

Aurora—Flowers soft rosy-yellow on first day, changing to deep red on the third day; stamens orange; useful for growing in tubs and small pools.



Hardy Nymphaea Gloriosa

Comanche—The largest and finest colored of all the varieties having apricot tints; with flowers of a wonderful combination of orange and amber red. Early and late flowering.

Conqueror—An exceptional strong growing variety producing extra large cup-shaped fragrant flowers of a garnet shaded with white. Early and free bloomer.

Hardy Nymphaea Alba Candidissima

Escarboucle—A most attractive variety. The flowers are most striking in color, being a uniform vermillion-red. A free bloomer and strong grower. The only clear red lily.

Eugenia de Land—This grand variety belong to the N. Odorata group, and is unequalled by any other of the same genus. The flowers are large, floating, and the petals are lanceolate, and the color is an exquisite shade of deep rose-pink of iridescent hues with yellow stamens.

Gladstoniana—Flowers pure dazzling white, cup-shaped and very massive; a robust grower requiring plenty of space to develop. One of the best for large pools.

Gloriosa—A superb variety, flowers of perfect form, petals concave; deep carmine-rose becoming a very dark red late in the season. A very free and continuous bloomer.

Gonnere—One of the finest, a ball of snowy whiteness with about 5 rows of quilled sparkling white petals. Apple green foliage. Very sweetly scented; a pride to any garden.

Helen Fowler—A natural cross of N. Tuberosa type; strong vigorous growth, flowers borne on stout stems, making it useful for cut purposes. Deep pink and very fragrant.

James Brydon—A superb variety, being a free grower with rosy crimson flowers 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

Marliac Albida—Large flowers of sparkling whiteness, stamens light yellow; a vigorous grower.

Marliac Carnea—A splendid companion to the yellow variety Chromatella, which it resembles in all particulars except color, flowers being a soft flesh pink. An excellent grower and bloomer; flowers early.

Marliac Chromatella—A free and vigorous grower, flowers are bright canary yellow, leaves deep green, beautifully blotched with brown; will produce 48 flowers in one year.

Marliac Rose—Resembles Marliac Carnea in habit and growth; flowers large deep rose color; young leaves purplish red, changing to a deep green. One of the best for cutting.

Egyptian Lotus (Nelumbium Speciosum)

Buy your Lilies in California for quick results.

Hardy Nymphaea Comanche

Hardy Nymphaea
Conqueror

Masaniello—(Marliac 1908)—The flowers of this variety are very fragrant and in form are all that could be desired of a hardy Lily. The plant is a very free grower and needs considerable room. The flowers are rose-pink, dotted with carmine; the sepals of the flowers are white, making a very odd contrast to the color of the petals.

Mexicana—Flowers fragrant, bright yellow, standing well above the water. A desirable and unique variety for small pools.

Mrs. Richmond—A rare variety with singular beauty, has enormous floating cup-shaped, fragrant flowers, tender violet-rose, white sepals and yellow center. A strong, vigorous grower and a free bloomer. One of the most delicate colored and artistic varieties yet introduced.

Paul Hariot—Producing flowers of large size. Upon opening the first day the flowers are a clear canary yellow, the second day they are shaded with apricot-pink at the base of the petals and on the third day, this pink suffuses the whole flower. Thus it presents the appearance of three different flowers.

Pygmaea Helvola—A miniature yellow water lily. A very dainty and extremely free bloomer. Flowers 1½ to 2 inches across. A little gem, suitable for growing in aquariums, tubs, shallow pools and is fine for marginal growing.

Rene' Gerard—This is the queen of all hardy nymphaeas. You will find the flowers are of exceptional size. Sometimes they are ten inches across and very distinct in form with numerous petals, wide at the base, curling at the edges and tapering to waxy points. Their prevailing color is a charming blend of deep old rose which is produced by myriads of tiny flecks of crimson on a white background. It is a splendid recent introduction from L' Establissements Latour-Marliac, Temple-sur-Lot, France; one of the aristocrats.

Robinsonia—The floating flowers of this distinct variety are difficult to describe, but may be said to have a ground color of yellow overlaid with purplish-red, the general effect being dark orange-red; very hardy and strong bloomers.

Rose Arey—This water lily is a plant of exceptional merit in every respect, attested by it being awarded a silver medal by the New York Horticultural Society. The flowers, a deep-cerise pink, sometimes reach 8 inches in diameter. The petals are pointed and have a noticeable curl that gives the effect of darker shading near the edges. We consider Rose Arey one of the best of the Odorata type.

Hardy Nymphaea Pygmaea Helvola

Hardy Nymphaea Sioux

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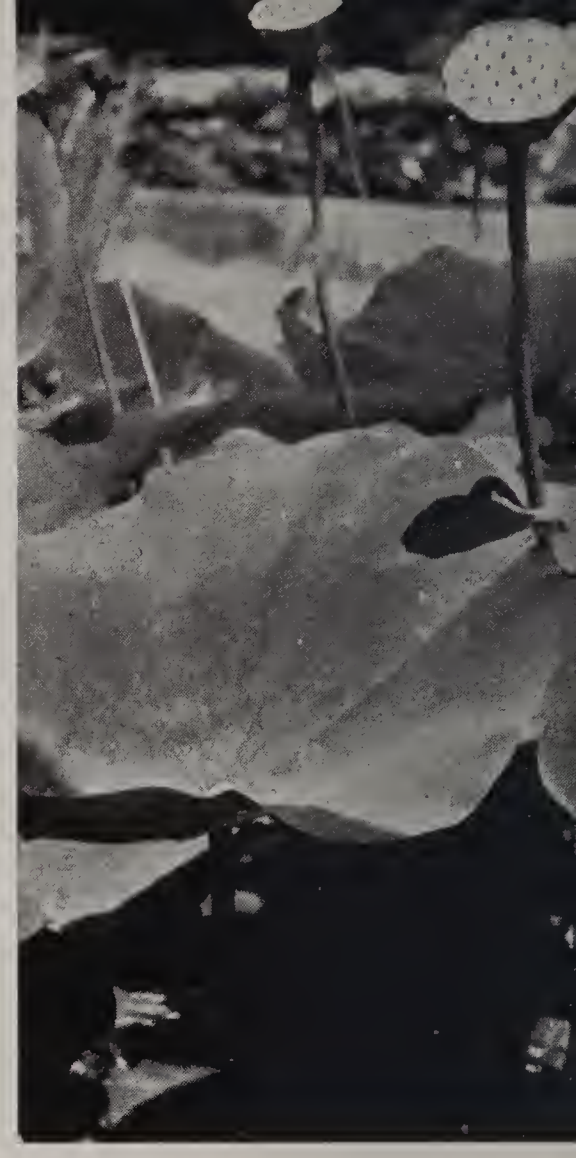
Sioux—A splendid lily whose flowers are a rich coppery yellow; they change in shade to amber red as the flower ages. It is decidedly star-shaped and second only to the Comanche. Very hardy; flowers profusely.

Somptuosa—This variety of French origin is exceedingly beautiful and attractive. The flowers are good size, very double and fragrant. The outer petals are rosy pink, gradually deepening toward the center, and highly spotted with a deeper shade of color. Deep orange stamens complete the color combination of this excellent variety; quite early.

Sultan—A lily which has magnificent, large cherry-red flowers. The petals are faintly tipped with white and shade in color to white flecked with red at the base. The sepals are white and have red lines. The red mahogany of the stamens enhances the beauty of this nymphaea and we think Sultan is well worthy of a place among the best lilies.



Hardy Nymphaea Robinsonia, American Lotus, Tropical Nymphaea Rubra and Sagittaria Broadleaf

Hardy Nymphaea Sunrise

Sunrise — Absolutely the best yellow water lily grown. The flowers are immense, averaging over 10 inches in diameter and borne in steady succession from earliest spring till late in fall. Beautiful sulphur yellow in color, with an indescribable natural grace resembling the tropical night bloomers, and one of the most admired lilies in our pools. When well-grown the plant is enormous with huge green leaves flushed and mottled with red. Does well in deep water and stands crowding.

Tuberosa Richardsoni — Flowers pure white and quite double. No variety in our Water Garden is admired more than this immense snowball-like flower, 8 inches in diameter.

Vera Louise — This has a flower we have long sought; a freeblooming white lily comparable in quality to the finest colored Marliacs. It was first found in the ponds of Mr. F. T. Wright and named for his daughter. Apparently, the Vera Louise is a cross between Gladstone and Marliac Rose. It has the broad white petals and cup-shaped flowers of the former and the red brown sepals with inner flesh tints of the later. Hardy.

Wm. Doogue — A magnificent lily. Flowers of a beautiful shell-pink color, cup-shaped and very double, of free growth and flowering continuously throughout the season.

A Common Sense Suggestion

The beautiful lilies which are shown in this catalogue not only lend grace and elegance to your pond, but are also very unique in the flower world.

Aside from the above they are an absolute necessity from the standpoint of health and comfort of your fish.

Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
1260 Justin Ave., Glendale, California

Hardy Nymphaea
Conqueror

Fish Food

Do not feed your fish on a diet of bread, crackers or rolled oats, any one of which is entirely starch. Fish should be fed a well balanced food.

Make Your Baby Fish Grow Large and Strong—A well-balanced food which we can not say too much in favor of, and which contains nothing but the finest quality of ingredients for any kind of gold fish, large or small, and also tropical fish. 10c package. 3 for 25c.....$1.00 a quart

We receive letters constantly from our customers complimenting us on the fine large stock which was received in excellent condition.

Our

Fairyland

Invites

You

and

Your

Friends

Scavengers

Japanese Snails—Large, trap door live bearing, hardy snails that devour the algae and green scum and thus help to keep the water clear.

African Snails—Sometimes known as Paper Shell snails. Medium sized shells, light yellow-brown, with dark spots or mottling. Hardy and prolific.

Black Ramshorn Snails—Medium sized snails with shell characteristic of the name. Very prolific egg layers and particularly useful in removing the algae or green scum that forms in the sunlight.

We have over 100 gold fish ponds which are a radiance of gay colored blooms from early spring until frost. All shapes and descriptions of ponds have been constructed and placed over an acre of ground, which is planted to trees and flowers.

Extra large, fancy gold fish may be obtained, as well as the more common varieties, in all sizes and prices at our gardens; however, we do not ship fish.

Visitors are welcomed to inspect our method of building ponds, and, to those wishing it, we will gladly give without obligation information on planting lilies in ponds and the care of gold fish.

Tropical Nymphaea
Zanzibarensis Rubra

Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
1260 Justin Ave., Glendale, California

Water Hyacinths,
Arrowhead Giant and
Water Iris

Shallow Water Plants

These beautiful edging plants with their bright flowers have a very definite place in the pond, which is not balanced without them. Most all shallow water plants are very good oxygenators.

Arrowhead, Giant (Sagittaria sagittifolia). — Distinctive leaves shaped as name indicates, and standing 1 to 3 feet above water. Flowers freely in a series of white spikes. Hardy.

Azolla (Azolla Caroliniana).—Small crinkly, green plants resembling floating leaves of arborvitae. Autumn sunlight turns Azolla a deep red.

Cat-Tail (Typha latifolia). — One of the favorite native swamp plants. Hardy.

Floating Heart (Nymphoides peltatum).—This plant has leaves like the nymphaeas and produces brilliant yellow flowers quite freely. It is hardy and will do well in water or on the border.

Iris Pseudacorous (Yellow Flag). — A tall sword-leafed plant bearing broad yellow flowers of the Japan Iris type. Valuable and attractive. Hardy.

Ludwigia Mulertti—One of the pretties of submerged plants. The small ovate leaves are green above and pink on the under side.

Parrot Feather (Myriophyllum proserpinacoides).—Quite successful when planted in a tub or water-tight hanging basket. The growth soon goes over the edges in the form of long trailing stems. Extremely valuable for trailing over a fountain. Hardy.

Pickerel Rush (Pontederia cordata). — The blue flowers of this plant have made many friends, particularly as they are produced freely. The total growth is about 2 feet. Hardy.

Primrose Creeper (Jussiaea Repens). — A rapid growing partially submerged vine with waxy green leaves and a profusion of bright, yellow flowers. Thrives in sun or shade. Hardy.

Purple Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia azurea).—A creeping plant without the floating bulbs of the ordinary Water Hyacinth, but with more handsome blooms. Hardy.

Thalia (Dealbata).—A handsome canna-like aquatic standing 3 feet high. Purple blooms.

Cat-Tail (Typha Latifolia), Water Iris and Hardy Nymphaea Sunrise

Water Bamboo—Has a growing range of about two to three feet, dark green with black rings at each joint; very artistic.

Water Hawthorn (Aponogeton distachyus giganteus).—An improvement on the old variety from the Cape of Good Hope. The lanceolate leaves float on the surface. Fragrant white flowers with dark anthers, are borne on forked spikes in pairs.

Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia Crassipes Major)—Flowers delicate lilac rose in trusses like a Hyacinth.

Water Lettuce—Soft green, fuzzy plants that float on the water; very fine for spawning fish.

Water Poppy (Hydrocleis nymphoides)—The leaves float about the surface of the water. Flowers are large and yellow, similar to the California poppy. It is in flower almost continuously.

Zebra Grass—Tall green tubular grass with white circles about 1 inch apart; very artistic.

Pickerel Rush

Glendale Flower and Water Gardens
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Submerged or Oxygenating Plants

Oxygenating Plants must be planted in every pool if you want to keep your fish healthy. For them to live means plenty of these plants to eat and spawn on.

To have a clear pool means the planting of many of these plants.

Anacharis (Elodea Canadenis)—The well known fish moss which everyone is familiar with. Very good for aquariums and pools. Is about one inch in diameter.

Coon Tail (Ceratophyllum) — Very good, is much finer than anacharis and looks better in aquariums. Is about 1½ inches in diameter.

Coon Tail Dwarf (Ceratophyllum).

Heterantherea — A pretty fern-like plant with crinkly leaves which is certainly a very good oxygenator.

Sagittaria — This plant is above the water during the summer months and submerged during the winter, and is a continual grower, which keeps the pool clear as a crystal.

Sagittaria Grandi (Wide Leaf).

Sagittaria Nations (4 in. to 6 in.)

Sagittaria Sinensis (4 in. to 7 in.)

Sagittaria Pusilla (2 in. to 3 in.)

Vallisneria Spirals Italian Type (Eel grass) — A submerged plant with long ribbon-like leaves.

Combination Rockery and Pool showing Parrot Feather and Water Hyacinths

Water Lettuce

Cultural Directions for Water Lilies

The fundamentals for a well balanced, clear pond are:

1.—A pond eighteen inches deep, made of concrete or clay earth.
2.—Plenty of sunlight and warmth, especially California sunshine.
3.—Cow fertilizer and earth in the bottom of the pond.
4.—Water lilies, oxygenating moss and plants.
5.—Goldfish to eliminate mosquitoes.
6.—Water snails for scavengers

POOL CONSTRUCTION

Laying Out Pool—It is very simple and inexpensive to construct a pool An irregular pool may be made any area that your fancy suggests; however, keep the depth eighteen to twenty inches.

It is a good idea to slant the sides when you dig out the hole, packing and smoothing the dirt with a trowel; in fact, make a pool out of dirt which gives you a chance to make a change if you wish

Level the top by starting at one side with a level and going completely around the pool and, of course, if you come out even you have done a good job of leveling; if not, you had better try again.

Mixing Concrete—You are now ready to mix your concrete. First place three wheelbarrow loads of plaster sand in your mixing box, then one sack of regular cement and if you wish the blue cast use one-half pound of lamp black. Mix the entire amount back and forth, three or four times, with a hoe. After which add water and mix until it is about the consistency of putty.

Cover the dirt pool you have made with the concrete two to three inches thick, smoothing well with your trowel. Make the top first, then the outside, then the inside sides and last the bottom; try to complete the inside in one day, if possible.

Painting—Let the pool stand for twenty-four hours, after which paint with cement, lamp black and water mixed to a consistency of a good house paint, with a wide brush; let stand for a day.

Drainage—We seldom use drains but if they are desired use one or two-inch galvanized pipe and bring pipe up to top of water level; the pipe which extends from the bottom of the pool to the top of the water should not be fitted together too tightly as in draining you will want to remove it. Run the pipe to a low spot or make an excavation near the pool, walling up with brick or concrete. Most pools are drained by hose siphon. Fill hose with water, place one end of hose in pool and the other on the low side of pool and it will drain rapidly.

Wire Construction in Pool—If you wish to place chicken wire in your pool place the wire on the bottom and sides and as you trowel the cement pull it up a little so that it will be in the center of the cement.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Fertilizer and Soil—Place two inches of well rotted cow fertilizer on the bottom of the pool, four inches of garden soil on top of the fertilizer and one inch of plaster sand on top of the soil; dampen and tamp down hard.

Running Water—Running water is not necessary but a whirling sprinkler set near the pool once a day, in the evening, will improve the freshness of the pool.

Insects—Aphis that attack the leaves may be washed off with a hose so that the fish may eat them.

Algae—Algae is eaten by snails which should be used in numbers. Lily pads also reduce the Algae to a minimum, as they will shade the surface of the water.

Food—A balanced ground food may be fed three times a week to fish but not more than will be eaten in fifteen minutes.

Winter Care—Winter care outside of southern states—Hardy roots may be left in pools, covered with leaves, straw and boards for protection. They may be taken up in their boxes and placed in the cellar and kept moist over winter. Tropical lilies may be placed in tubs of water and dirt in a warm cellar or kept as growing plants in a greenhouse.

INFORMATION YOU SHOULD KNOW BEFORE ORDERING

Our Policy—We desire to serve our customers well, with all fairness and co-operation possible, and we are willing to give without reservation our personal service. Please read instructions carefully.

Shipping Information—We do not charge for packing. Retail orders sent post paid. Wholesale orders F.O.B., Glendale, California.

Shipping Time—Shipments can be made any month in the year that you request on account of our wonderful climate; however, consideration should be given by you to your climatic conditions and your requests should be governed accordingly.

Guarantee—Our stock is true to name, packed with the utmost care and all orders should reach you in a satisfactory condition. However, we are not liable for damage which occurred in transit. If shipment is not in good condition notify the Express Company, who will be glad to honor your claim, if you answer the following: Date and time of delivery, condition of the package. Describe in detail any loss and possible cause. Your claims or complaints must be made within ten days after receipt of stock.

A sure indication of the quality of our stock is the fact that we have customers who have sent us orders year after year.

We reserve the right to replace unsatisfactory shipments if the damage is not the fault of the Express Company. We also protect our customers by filing claim for goods damaged while in transit, providing the losses are substantiated by a Bad Order Report from your local express agent.

Our Prices—We believe our prices are as low as any reliable grower can offer in the same grade of goods Some may offer lower prices, but the best goods are always cheapest in the end. Please try ours.

Remittances—Make all checks, Express Money Orders, P. O. Money Orders, or Bank Drafts payable to the Glendale Flower and Water Gardens; if stamps are sent they must be 2-cent stamps, or if cash, send in a Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O.D. unless 50 per cent of their value accompanies the order.

Canadian Orders—Our customers in Canada should secure from the Destructive Insect and Pest Board at Ottawa a permit to import plants which will be freely given. Enclose this address with your order which will enable us to give you prompt service.

Non-Warranty—The Glendale Flower and Water Gardens give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

EGYPTIAN LOTUS

GLENDALE FLOWER AND WATER GARDENS

1260 JUSTIN AVE.
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA